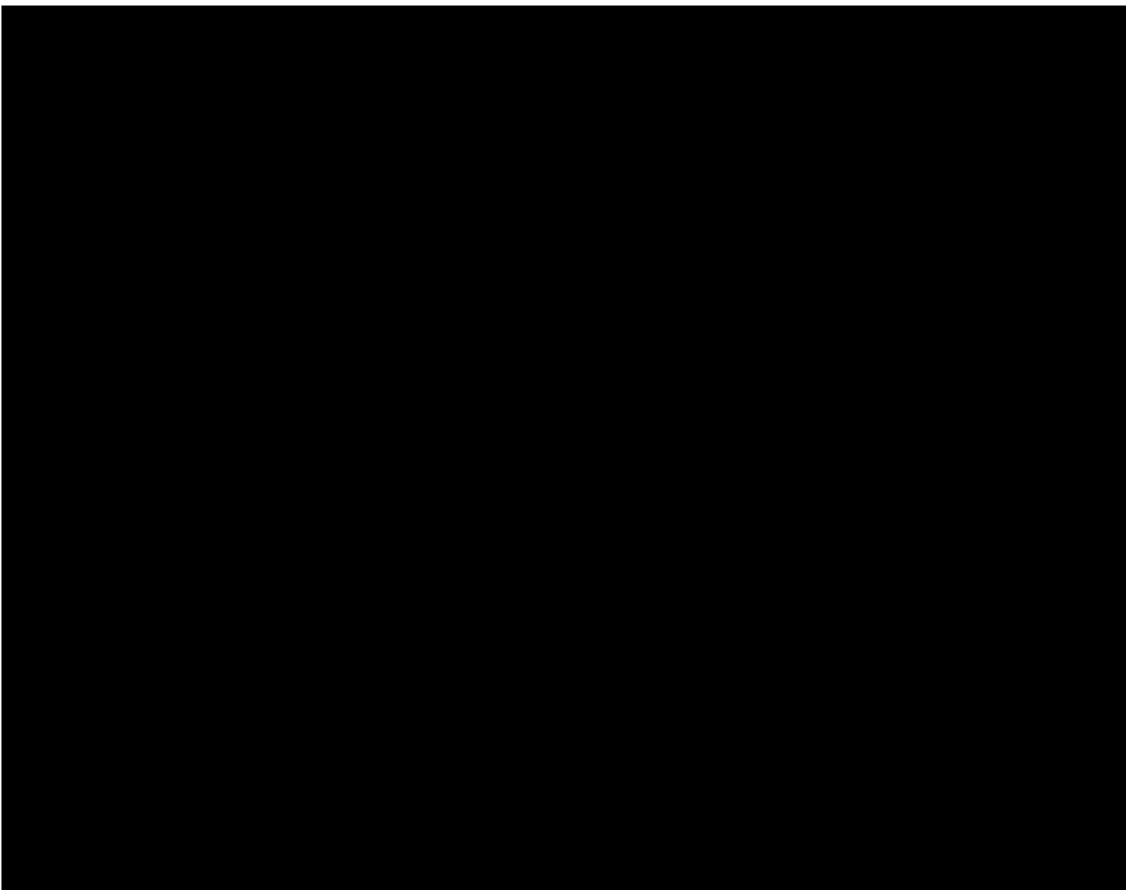
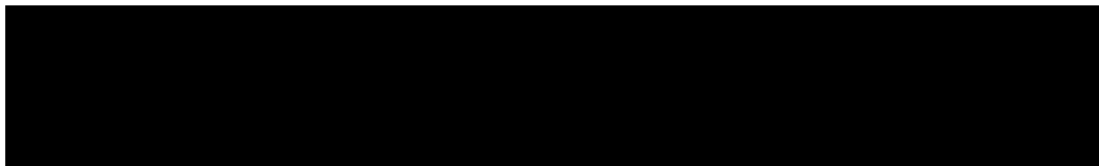


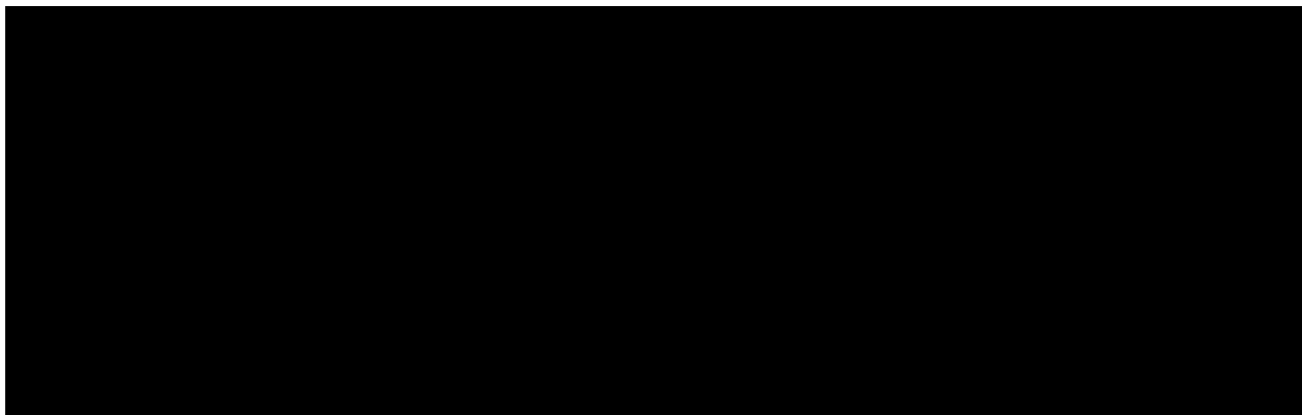


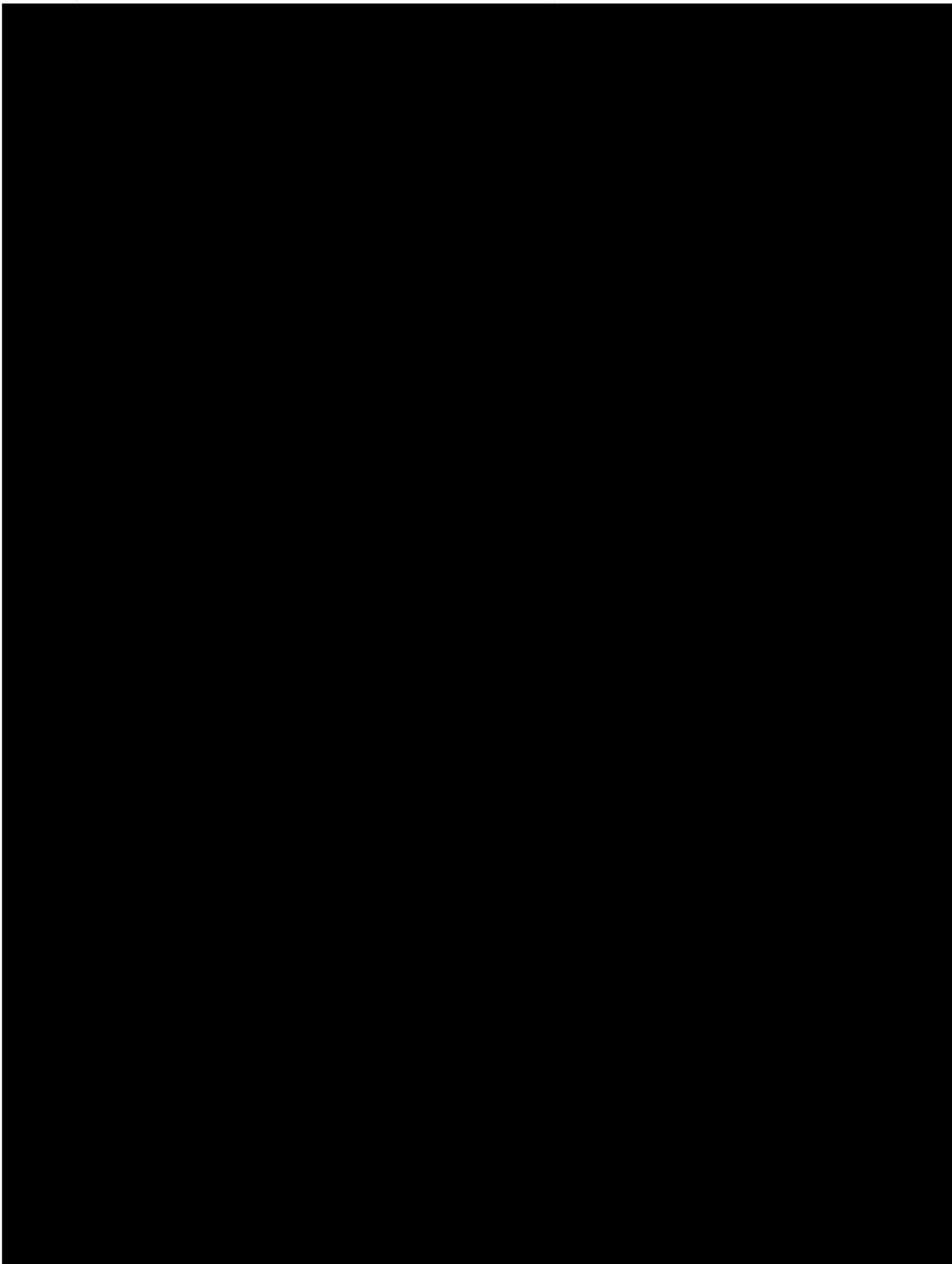
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS SITUATION REPORT [REDACTED]

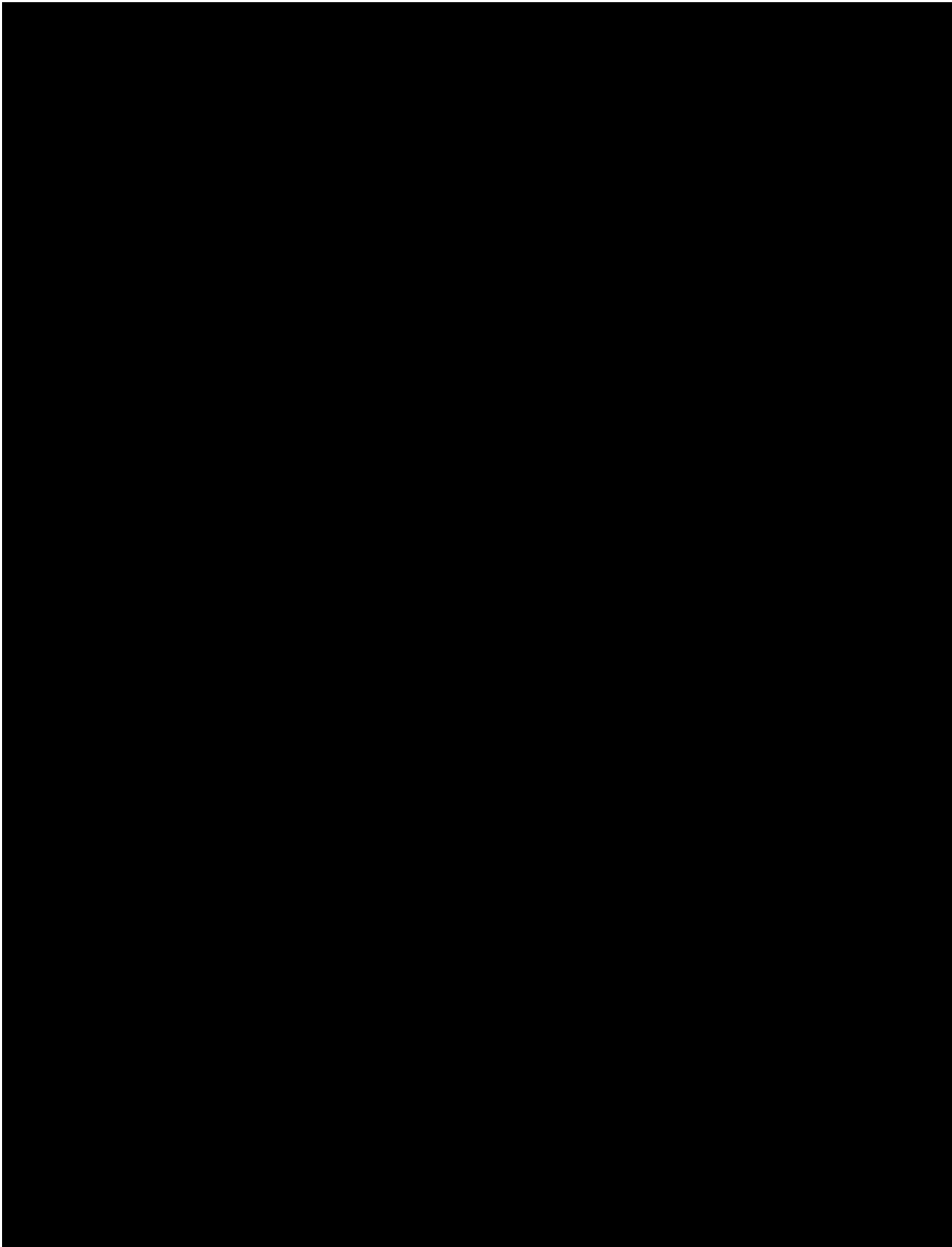
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ITEM 3. COLOMBIAN OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION INCREASING [REDACTED]







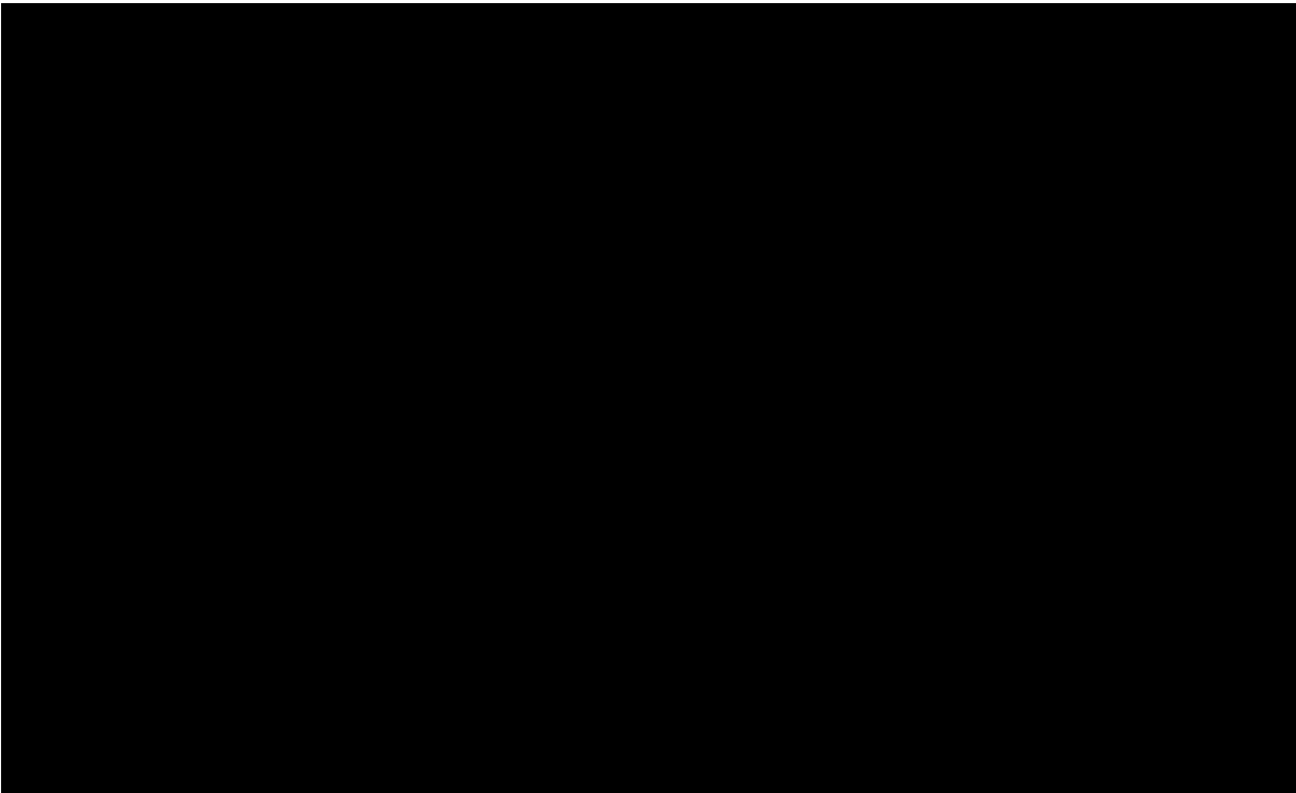
[REDACTED]



ITEM 3. COLOMBIAN OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION INCREASING



THE OPIUM PLANT CAN BE GROWN THROUGHOUT MOST OF COLOMBIA. ONLY THE IMMEDIATE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTAL AREAS AND THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE ANDES ARE NOT AGRONOMICALLY SUITABLE FOR POPPY CULTIVATION. OPTIMUM CONDITIONS FOR POPPY CULTIVATION ARE FOUND ALONG THE SLOPES OF THE ANDES BETWEEN 1,500 AND 3,000 METERS ELEVATION--AREAS WITH FERTILE SOIL, ADEQUATE RAINFALL, AND FAVORABLE TEMPERATURES. POPPY IN COLOMBIA CAN BE GROWN AS AN ANNUAL PLANT WITH ABOUT A FOUR-MONTH GROWTH CYCLE, PERMITTING THREE CROPS PER YEAR FROM A SINGLE FIELD. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PROFITS FROM SUCH A CULTIVATION CYCLE ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY GREATER THAN THOSE REALIZED FROM THE PERENNIAL COCA CROP, WHICH REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TERM INVESTMENT. 



MAJOR DRUG GROUPS INVOLVED

GROUPS PREVIOUSLY FOCUSED ON THE COCAINE TRADE, INCLUDING SOME FROM CALI AND MEDELLIN, ARE GETTING INTO THE HEROIN BUSINESS.

COLOMBIAN ECONOMIST REPORTS THAT CALI AND MEDELLIN ARE THE

WHILE THE REASONS FOR THIS GROWING INTEREST IN HEROIN ARE NOT YET CLEAR, WE SUSPECT THAT SOME COLOMBIAN COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARE SEEKING TO DIVERSIFY THEIR BUSINESSES. A NUMBER OF TODAY'S LARGE COCAINE SMUGGLING GROUPS STARTED IN THE 1970S BY TRAFFICKING IN MARIJUANA, AND AS INTERDICTION AND ERADICATION PRESSURES BUILT UP AGAINST THAT TRADE AND THE US COCAINE MARKET EXPLODED, COCAINE EMERGED AS A MORE LUCRATIVE MARKET.



[REDACTED]

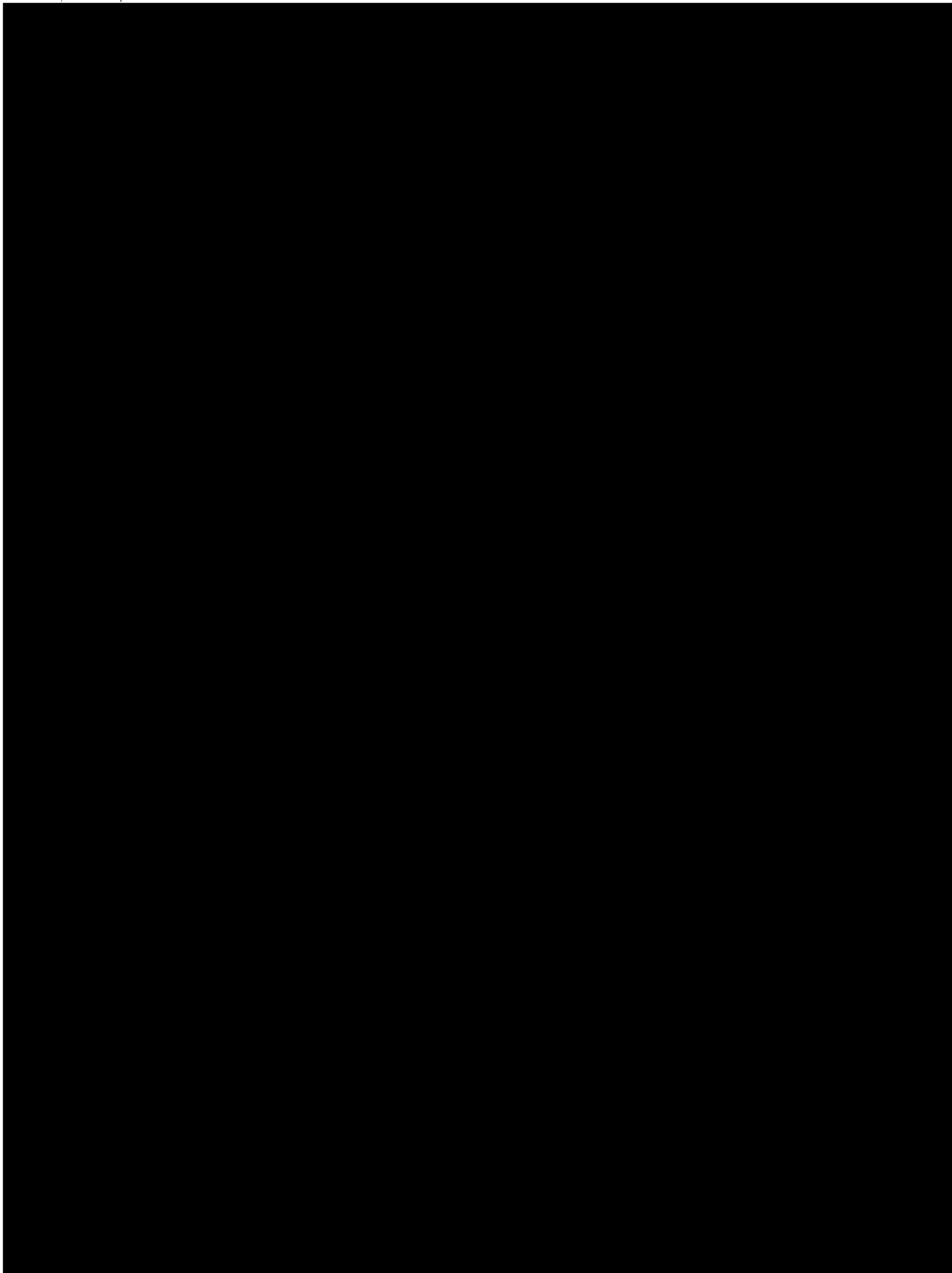
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how cultural differences can influence the interpretation of data and the design of the study. The author argues that researchers must be aware of these differences to avoid misinterpretation and to ensure the validity of their findings.

In the second part, the author explores the challenges of conducting research in a multicultural environment. One of the main challenges is the lack of a common language or shared values. This can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between researchers and participants. The author suggests that researchers should use a variety of methods to overcome these challenges, including interviews, focus groups, and participant observation.

The third part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in research. It emphasizes that researchers must always act in the best interests of their participants and must obtain their informed consent. The author also discusses the importance of confidentiality and the protection of personal data.

In the final part, the author concludes that research in a multicultural environment is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of the cultural context. It also requires a commitment to ethical principles and a willingness to use a variety of methods to overcome the challenges of research in this environment.

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

